

WOMAN'S PART IN THE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME

Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross National Relief Board, Says Hers Is an Organization for Results, Not Causes—Must Be on the Spot Where Men Suffer, No Matter Who Is Right or Wrong.

By Ruth Dunbar.

WHILE people are organizing for peace parties or for war, while they are agitating preparedness and unpreparedness, while they are discussing what it's all about and whose fault it is, somebody has to do something. That somebody is Miss Mabel T. Boardman. Let others theorize; she practises. And this attitude characterizes the whole Red Cross organization, of whose national relief board she is the chairman.

There is an old saw:

"Joy, temperance and repose,

Slam the door on the doctor's nose."

If Miss Boardman had written it, she would doubtless have said:

"Sense, temperance, no repose,

Slam the door on the warrior's nose."

Does she believe in preparedness? Does she think we may soon be embroiled in war? Does she speculate on this question, and has she a solution for that problem?

There are very few questions she has not thought about; there are very few for which she does not find an answer in a sane outlook; there are very few of which she does not say, "But what is the use of talking, when there is so much to be done?"

"I believe in preparedness for peace, not for war," said Miss Boardman, who used the phrase even before President Wilson made it current. "It is foolish not to be prepared. By this I do not mean that we should become a big military power. An excessive amount of preparedness might have a tendency to bring us into war and bring war upon us, but a moderate amount of preparedness would not. It is just common sense to prepare for defence."

"We must not take militarism too seriously or we make ourselves ridiculous."

Preparedness for women is valuable in certain directions. If all women will confine themselves to what they can do and let alone what they cannot do, they can render their country the greatest service, both in war and in peace. There is so much a woman can do which a man cannot that it is absurd for women to talk of taking the place of men or of training like men. Each has a wonderful field for his own peculiar activity.

"As for women on the battlefield—there is to-day no battlefield. There are only trenches and women are not wanted there. They are a perfect nuisance."

"I am not afraid of a European or an Oriental war if we keep our heads. We are too far away from the base of supplies for either to wish to wage war on us. I feel no uneasiness about that, if we are only self-controlled. We are a curious people. We get excited, but still we have an undercurrent of common sense."

And we are learning from this war that everyone loses in war, even the victor.

"We might as well be in the stone age for all the civilization we show in our internationalism. The primitive man regarded his neighbor with suspicion, and that is the attitude we have toward other nations. We suspect every other country of some ulterior motive in its dealings with us."

"The peace movement puts the cart before the horse. Its agitators expend much energy trying to establish 'peace on earth,' forgetting all about 'good will to men.' If we bring about the good will, peace will take care of itself. There will be no need of peace parties."

"That is what the Red Cross does. If one man befriends another, he is never forgotten. The friend who aids us in trouble—what would we not do to repay him? This same psychology is present among nations. There is no better way to establish permanent peace than to make a more effective Red Cross—a Red Cross equipped and ready for any emergency. Then if a catastrophe occurs in Germany or Japan, we are adequately prepared to bring them aid. This has its effect on their attitude toward us, and when a political crisis arises which might mean a breach, they find they are bound to us by that strong tie of help prof-



Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Head of the American Red Cross, Who Believes in Adequate but Not Excessive Preparedness.

Pacifists Cannot Make Peace by Crying Peace—They Put the Cart Before the Horse—If They Practise Good Will Toward Men They Will Not Have to Bother About Peace on Earth.

ferred in time of distress. There is no greater philanthropy, no more public spirited bequest than to enable the Red Cross to play this important part in national affairs.

"The Red Cross deals with results, not causes. War may be wrong, but war is. Men are wounded. They must be cared for, regardless of why they are wounded. That is why we avoid arguments as to right and wrong policies. Let others look into causes whose business that is. Our business is to alleviate, whatever the cause. We were often urged, during the Armenian massacres, to take a stand against the Turks. Had we done so we could not have assisted the wounded. By keeping quiet and attending to our peculiar duties we could be of great help. We must always have the open door and we must do nothing that will cause the closing of the door. That is for other institutions."

"The Red Cross is the woman's army. It is woman's expression of patriotism. This does not mean, of course, that there are no men connected with the Red Cross, but it is the logical place for women in time of war or disaster. The government and the men must put all their energies into actual fighting, so here is the woman's chance, to nurse, to care not only

for the wounded, but for the wives of the soldiers and for stricken families.

"Few people realize what the Red Cross accomplishes even when there is no war. We have twelve stations scattered throughout the country, and through these we render assistance in such catastrophes as the San Francisco or Salem fire, and, indeed, all the time, for there are men killed every day in mines and machine shops. The beauty of our organization at such times is that our assistance is not haphazard, but systematized. We all know that great sums of money are wasted in a public calamity if they are not handled efficiently, or that the poor are robbed. We use intelligence in our donations. If a man loses a young daughter that does not represent such financial loss as if a woman lost her husband or a wage-earner. If a woman has a drunken husband it is better to give money to her than to let it get into his hands. As long as a Red Cross pension is given the family is kept track of. By guarding these little leaks much can be saved which would be wasted in unsystematic giving. Here is one of the many instances where our lack of a sufficient emergency fund hampers us. For people are spasmodic. They may give more than is needed for one disaster and not enough for another."

"America is backward in this matter. Japan has an endowment fund of \$13,000,000, while we have less than a million. At the beginning of the war only the reserve fund in Russia was \$1,000,000."

"That is one of the three reasons why we want a great Red Cross organization. If every person in the United States paid the membership fee of \$1 a year we would soon have as large a fund as Japan, where every cooie belongs."

"The other two needs of the Red Cross are supplies and personnel. We are trying to get those who give so liberally to Europe just now to give at least a tithe—one-tenth—to the American Red Cross. The supplies for the Europeans are especially suited to emergencies because they come in selected packages."

"The personnel is the third important division of the Red Cross. Every woman in America, as well as doctors and trained nurses, can learn prevention and first aid by joining the Red Cross. Lay women are invaluable in preparing simple dietetics, making beds, assisting in the linen room, helping the nurse change the bed with the patient in it. Just because a lay woman would not be put into an operating room does not mean there are not plenty of uses for her. This is much better than for women to go into military camps and take regular military training."

"In disaster or in war let us not be hysterical, let us not overdo. Let us be temperate."

Are Women People?

By ALICE DUER MILLER

Antis We Have Met.

"Woman's an angel,
Peerless, divine;
Man is her servant,
Home is her shrine."

John Flaners always spoke these words

On hearing people say

That woman's present status

Might be changed in any way.

But when you pinned him down and asked

If he used words as you did.

You found that from the angel class

Some women were excluded.

First: those who disagreed with him

On theories or events

Were not divine or peerless,

They were "sexless termagants."

All girls who worked in factories

He did not quite condemn.

But he called them "restless drudges"

And bestowed no shrine on them.

In fact, the only ones who came

Within the angel state

Were mild, handsome, sheltered women

Not much over twenty-eight.

Yet certainly he would have made

A most tremendous fuss

If you had asked him to amend

His little statement thus:

"Woman's an angel,
Home is her shrine.
(This only applies to
One woman in nine.)"

Their Place Is in the Tunnel.

A Berlin telegram says that in that city women are engaged in digging the tunnel for the underground railway. Don't let us further burden them with a ballot.

Qualifying as Voters.

"There were nearly 2,000 women in Serbia's army when I left and more were being organized," said Dr. Gruitch. "They are of every class of the population, and we cannot prevent them from serving. . . . They inspire the men with whom they march shoulder to shoulder."

It is not impossible that some of the survivors among these heroic women may some day come to this country.

If so, we should enjoy conducting them to an anti-suffrage meeting (if such are still being made), at which it will be explained to them that they are not fit to vote because in cases of national emergency "there is no bullet behind their ballot."

And, by the way, speaking of this argument, Abraham Lincoln said of the ending of the Civil War: "It will then be proved that among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet."

Tact or Litotes?

"Men," said Miss Margaret Wilson the other day, "give

no more forethought to casting their vote than to choosing a suit of clothes."

This is either gross flattery, or that rhetorical form which consists in "expressing the affirmative by the negative of the contrary."

Sheltered.

Twice as many women as men lost their lives in the Williamsburg factory fire.

"The whole science of government," said Mr. Root, in that immutable, ten-year-old anti-suffrage speech of his, "is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . . And I for one will never consent to part with the divine right of protecting my wife and my daughter. . . ."

But Mr. Root's wife and daughter probably do not have to work in factories under governmental inspection.

Do You Know?

That over half a million men in New York state voted for suffrage; five times as many, that is to say, as make up the whole United States army?

Suggested Motto

For a Reorganized Men's Anti-Suffrage League.

"And re-assembling our afflicted powers
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our Enemy, our own loss how repair,
How overcome this dire calamity,
What reinforcements we may gain from hope,
If not, what resolution from despair."
(Remarks of the Arch-Fiend in "Paradise Lost.")

What Ails Our Plan for Military Training?

Continued from page one.

"War reduces man to the primitive. Physical endurance becomes a paramount virtue. An army ill equipped and unseasoned in practice exposes its vital weakness the moment it is submitted to attack. Sheep driven to slaughter are not more entirely helpless. Such an army is worse than useless; it is criminal. In England millions of men have been pressed into military service since the outbreak of the war. But over there the futility of raw recruits is better understood than it is in this country. Lord Kitchener absolutely refuses to allow any man to go to the front before he has served a full apprenticeship. Even this training, as the terrible slaughter in the ranks every day shows, is not sufficient to make men hardened, first class fighters. But in the light of this experience abroad how utterly senseless must appear the contention that men can be trained in two months."

"So far as mere numbers are concerned, I believe that an army of 400,000, if carefully trained, would be sufficient as a nucleus. Such an army would constitute a first line for defence, and could be supplemented as rapidly as possible by new men. The fallacy of this continental army scheme is not in its numbers so much as in its disregard of the need of adequate training. At the close of the Revolutionary War General Washington saw the need of establishing a comprehensive and adequate military system. There was a popular horror of professional soldiers—men hired simply to discharge weapons at the enemy. George Washington, with that sagacity which characterized his actions, decreed that there should be established an 'army of the nation,' composed of citizens and forming a 'well trained militia.' But this decree has been most imperfectly carried out. The 'well trained' part of it has been quietly dodged, till to-day we proceed upon an assumption that it was never embodied in the decree of our first President."

"Washington knew. He knew from hard, comprehensive experience the vital need of trained men in an army. He did not say that a militia should be maintained, but a well trained militia. Is it likely that the proposed continental army will achieve the ideal which Washington wanted to see realized in this country? With a training of two months a year? And an insufficient corps of experienced officers? Never! I will tell you what this continental army will do. It will simply supply food for the hospitals. Its members will be worthless as soldiers. The whole scheme is impractical, delusive. It contends that you can get something for nothing—an army without working for an army."

"What should you like to see done?" I asked. The response was direct and without reservation:

"I should like to see every young man physically fit and who has attained physical maturity subjected to at least one continuous year of military training of the most rigorous sort. In no other way can the country prepare itself for emergency."

Our American Indian tribes were engaged incessantly in trying to do to each other what we finally did to them more effectively. Tribesmen in Asia and Africa and in South America are similarly engaged in continuous struggle with each other.

If the sound of all wars were to be brought within one hearing distance it would make a perennial hum like the monotonous droning of a great wheel in the shop. This has always been the case, and presumably always will be the case.

When Miss Addams in noble spirit talks of peace efforts, we must remind her that such efforts, though successful, could be temporarily successful only.

"You would make such training compulsory?"

"Certainly, just as education is compulsory. It should be looked upon as one of the duties of citizenship."

And Colonel Church, full of righteous assurance, proceeded to point out some of the personal advantages to be gained by those who should be so subjected.

"There seems to be," he declared, "a rather widespread sentiment in regard to the evils attending military service. The evils are certainly overestimated, the value of such experience not at all glimpsed. Military training develops a sense of physical responsibility, a whole new conception of law and order. As it seasons a man's body, so it sharpens his estimate of human values. It has been mathematically proven that a man who has received this army experience is more valuable in the world of affairs which he enters when his term has expired than the man who has not enjoyed the privilege. Military instruction, according to a British authority, is emphatically not

wasted. In the highest analysis military training becomes a public asset, not a public tax."

"The public has been deceived into confusing a sane national preparedness with a tendency toward unconfined militarism. Nothing could be more unfortunate. The pacifists have gone to great lengths in their accusations. There has been a great deal of talk, but it has not proceeded from the lips of authority. William Jennings Bryan and others of his convictions have gone about proclaiming peace with unpreparedness. They have promulgated their doctrines through megaphones. But the lips of those alone qualified to speak in such matters have been plastered shut. No army or navy man will be listened to. The War Department has closed its ears to all advice which does not consort with the political policy it has adopted. And yet there is not, and there never has been, any sound reasoning that was not based upon facts. Facts were presented to the department by experts from the Army College and members of the General Staff. Facts have been ignored in the continental army scheme."

prey. Mr. Ford has recently given a great sum of money toward the interests of peace, but he appears to have given it to a people who are already peaceful, and not to the ones who are trained in another school of thought.

If we patriotically prepare for war, it is quite true, as the pacifists say, that we thereby invite war, but that is a matter secondary to the underlying wishes of a people and of their rulers.

Is there any reasonable hope of a greater human stability in the future?

Man is only semi-domesticated as yet, but in higher civilization of the future, authorities upon the fundamentals of great sociologic problems will be asked to arrange the laws of nations in such a way that man may proceed

from the first Darwinian idea—that of struggle—to the higher and later but neglected Darwinian theory of mutual dependence.

Nations which find it to their economic advantage to remain at peace with neighbors will probably develop more and more the principles of higher control belonging to mutual dependence.

With a system of international arbitration established, and with a business man at the head of the world who should be empowered to govern the action of nations in relation to each other, all of the military wars between powerful nations would cease. Warfare would continue only against and between the races which nature has found to be inferior in her trying-out process.

all the machinery in the world can carry on a war without a highly intelligent human cooperation. And it is just that element of intelligence which the present recommendation fails to take stock of."

The interview seemed logically terminated. I was taking my departure. But before the door closed Colonel Church bade me solemnly to remember one thing.

"Whatever I have said to you in this talk has been intended merely to point out what seems to me to represent a looming national evil. I speak as a military critic of military matters alone. There is no criticism of our President implied. You know, it is one of the first principles in army and navy ethics that no criticism is to be voiced regarding the President. Right or wrong, he is to be supported by loyal army and navy men. I recall that, following a speech of President Roosevelt's at Plattsburg, an old army officer was asked to publicly combat a certain sentiment expressed by the Colonel. The old officer replied like this: 'If our Lord and Master should come out onto the platform and attempt to say anything against the President I would use my utmost efforts to have him put off.'"

So in behalf of Colonel Church and the ethics which actuate him I ask that the views he expressed in this interview be esteemed for what he intended them to be—views relating purely to the military system as it is proposed it should be and as he thinks it ought to be made. He stated that in his experience of over half a century with the service he had never met an officer who did not believe in a subordination of military to civilian authority. Of this, Colonel Church points out, they do not complain, but they do rightfully object to having this interpreted to mean that military knowledge and experience should be made subordinate to civilian ignorance and that the military policy should be determined by Chauntiqua orators and clergymen who go beyond their sphere to talk about a subject of which, as he phrases it, they are as ignorant as children."

FORESEES MONGOL SUPREMACY IN WORLD DECLINE

Continued from third page.

Can anything be done to check this headlong soldier-specialist mania and this martial hypnosis?

In the case of an individual we may successfully treat physical disorders which follow upon undue emotion. We may dispose of the acid by-products and overcome other effects of jealousy for example by the administration of alkalies and water. In the case of a whole nation, however, the problem is too large for us as yet.

The United States, as a peaceful nation, becomes again vitally involved. A nation of people engaged in employing the lower emotional faculties rather than the intellectual set of faculties may at any time endanger a peaceful nation, if the latter seems to be valuable

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